

## REPORT

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1. Our factory called Gossheymachina /State Sewing Machine Company/ began the so-called mobilization work in December 1929. In essence, this mobilization consisted of a plan so that the factory might begin producing military items as soon as a war broke out. The technical bureau [redacted] was supposed to work out technical processes for making rifle parts and fuses for artillery shells as well as designs for attachments for both measuring and cutting instruments. Machine tools earmarked for military production were selected from those already in use in the factory. Specialized machine tools, which were not adaptable for military production, were to be stored in a warehouse and replaced by universal lathes. [redacted] what proportion of machine tools were installed because admittance to the warehouse was forbidden. The attachments, [redacted] were tested in a shop to which all unauthorized admittance was also barred.
2. These operations were carried on all through 1930 and 1931. It was during this period that many rifle parts underwent radical changes. We were obliged to change over all our designs and machinery several times. All of this work was carried on during four hours overtime daily. This was in addition to our regular work day when we worked on our normal production of sewing machines.
3. [redacted] received an order to manufacture 100 sighting devices /data computers/ for antiaircraft artillery according to designs drawn at the Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant. According to the design of the sighting devices, parts for the instruments were to be made with very strict tolerances. Parts, where even fourth or fifth class tolerance would have been good enough, had to be made to specifications of a second class tolerance. Since this was uneconomical and in some cases impossible, work on the instruments slowed down and finally stopped completely. [redacted] the Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant [redacted] Kruse. [redacted] the technical bureau of antiaircraft firing range located in Yevpatoria. There, in one month, the revision was completed and assembly began on the revised units. By the middle of November 1932, the first five instruments were completed and later the

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production began to increase. However, to the best of my knowledge, less than 300 were completed during the entire year of 1933.

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4. There continued to be insignificant changes made in the instruments and in 1934 over 300 were completed. During 1935 many more were built but I do not have the exact figure, because in April

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5. The purpose of this instrument was to solve mechanically the problems of determining the angle of elevation of the target, its azimuth, and the necessary graduation of the fuse. The instrument was serviced by a crew of five men. It was designed to sight targets at a maximum height of 7 kilometers and at a maximum speed of approximately 100 meters a second. The rate of fire for a gun using this device was one round every 6 or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

6. I am positive that this instrument has become hopelessly obsolete because it operated so slowly that the first round could only be fired after 10 to 12 second which, is much too slow. observations of air attacks during World War II.

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